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S/22500
15 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 12 April 1991 (S/22490), I have the honour to inform that Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire and agreements between the two countries are becoming increasingly more serious and in fact quite dangerous. Shelling the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concentration of military personnel at the international borders, and extending support and encouragement to certain elements to launch military operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran from Iraqi territory were among provocative acts the Iraqi military committed during the past three weeks. Such violations have now turned to downright aggression and occupation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in northern Ghasr-e-Shirin.

Yesterday, 14 April 1991, one Iraqi brigade crossed the international border and made an incursion into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in northern Ghasr-e-Shirin, at Tang Havan (Sutak post) across from Tazeh Abad. The Iraqi brigade occupied an area 3 kilometres deep inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has strongly protested to the Government of Iraq for this dangerous violation. Note No. 598/4216 dated 15 April 1991 to that effect, addressed to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq is herewith annexed.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for an immediate withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and it cannot but hold the Government of Iraq solely responsible for both losses of life, material damages and all repercussions of this aggressive act. Under the current circumstances, the Iraqi Government is best advised to find a solution other than creation of an external enemy to face up with her internal turmoil.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presenting its compliments herewith informs:

Following the numerous violations of the terms of the cease-fire and bilateral agreements between the two countries by Iraqi forces during past three weeks, including shelling parts of territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concentration of Iraqi military forces behind the international boundaries, embarking on hit and run operations as well as military actions by elements supported by Iraqi Government - some of whose details have been transmitted to that Embassy in previous notes of this Ministry - giving rise to the prediction that these measures were a prelude to another aggression against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 14 April 1991, a brigade of Iraqi forces crossing over the international borders of the two countries in the region of north of Ghasr-e-Shirin in Tang Havan (Sutak border post) across Tazeh Abad embarked on a new military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, occupying an area 3 kilometres deep inside Iranian territory.

The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protesting this hostile act of the Government of the Republic of Iraq calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and holds the Government of Iraq fully responsible for all casualties and damages as well as the grave consequences of this aggression.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew its highest consideration.

Hoping for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 12 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 12 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

After the latest events in Khost, I would like to draw your attention to the sad situation in the city.

As I pointed out in my previous letters, Pakistani military contingents, commandos and paramilitary forces armed with advanced weapons, ground-to-air rockets and tanks equipped with sophisticated guided systems, engaged in aggression against Khost and martyred hundreds of our countrymen and destroyed this beautiful city.

The direct involvement of the Pakistani military in events at Khost has become such an obvious fact that the Pakistani media itself does not attempt to deny it. The Jang newspaper reported Pakistani crimes; it said around 4,000 Pakistani soldiers participated in the aggressive act against Khost. The Frontier Post newspaper said that more than one hundred Pakistani military men were killed in those operations.

Right now, the delivery of bodies of Pakistani soldiers to that country is going on and the Pakistani military shamelessly claims that those soldiers were killed during the Gulf war.

Eyewitnesses stated that even Pakistani servicemen had entered the Khost highway without changing their clothes and that they wore their normal military uniforms and were driving Pakistani armoured vehicles.

I am fully confident that Your Excellency would not let go without condemnation the naked aggression of a neighbouring country by Pakistan contrary to all internationally recognized norms and in violation of the Geneva Agreements.

For more than one week after the bloody events of Khost, the city, the life and property of its inhabitants have faced inhuman plunder by the extremist opposition. The looting of the people's property and its delivery to Pakistan, including the delivery of doors and windows belonging both to private homes and official buildings, were not only stated by eyewitnesses but foreign media also reported the looting. Likewise, the prisoners and the wounded have been treated unlawfully and cruelly.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan obtained undeniable information about the brutal torture of POWs by the extremist opposition and the Pakistani officials. They refuse to submit to the Afghan Government the bodies of the martyrs or to bury them in accordance with Islamic rite of the people of Afghanistan.

The policy of the Pakistani Government and of the extremist opposition runs contrary to all Islamic ethical norms and the principle of good-neighbourliness. This policy proves the expansionist and aggressive designs of the Pakistani Government and its hysterical enmity towards the people of Afghanistan. The Pakistani Government shamelessly claims its contribution to the reconstruction and stability in Khost.

I would like to point out that it was the Pakistani Government who attacked Khost and is destroying it right now. The Pakistani Government and extremists are plundering Khost.

Recently the head of Jamaat Islami Pakistan, one of the biggest participating parties of the ruling coalition in Pakistan, Senator Qazi Hosien Ahmad, stated that the war in Khost transferred the borders of Pakistan to the Oxus river, meaning to the north of Afghanistan and Pakistan does not recognize any border up to the Oxus river.

Lately, it was disclosed that, after the fall of Khost, the Senator has been made in charge, by the Pakistani Government, of organizing the political affairs of the opposition. According to the foreign press, he supervises the division of war spoils among the opposition groups. The statement of Qazi Hosien, which proves the expansionist intention of Pakistan, created a dangerous situation in our region.

Therefore, I once again request Your Excellency to warn the Pakistani Government about this bloody and inhuman policy and press that Government to accept the release of POWs, respect the human rights through avoiding torturing POWs and submit the bodies of the martyred and wounded to the Afghan Government. Pakistan should be warned not to block the peaceful solution of the Afghan problem and the intra-Afghan understanding.

I request you, Excellency, to exert as quickly as possible all efforts to prevent further Pakistani aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and to stop the meaningless killing and bloodshed in our country.

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S/22502
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ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Ali Khamenei, the spiritual leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made a provocative speech against Iraq during the Friday prayer on 5 April 1991. In his speech he asked the Iraqi army and its leaders to rise up against the regime and he incited the Iraqi people to engage in acts of sabotage, describing them as "hostile" acts. This provocative act, constituting as it does blatant interference in the internal affairs of Iraq, clearly reveals the involvement of the Iranian leaders in encouraging and aiding the saboteurs and riff-raff who have destroyed civilian property and been bent on killing innocent people, committing their criminal acts of plunder and pillage, burning the property of the Iraqi people and sowing civil strife, as has been their wont since 1980.

We enclose below several passages from that sermon, in which Mr. Khamenei said, "I wish to impress upon the leaders of the regime that it cannot possibly achieve victory through such acts over its people in opposition, for whenever there is a clash between the regime and opponents of the regime, the victor is bound to be the people, and the vanquished, the regime against the people. Similarly, all the leaders of the Iraqi army must know that whenever they go against the Iraqi people a very dire fate shall be theirs, and that the army which joins the people shall be beloved of the people; the army which stands against the people shall be beaten; whenever the people does not wish these officials to be in power, they must not be so. There is no other solution for the leaders of Iraq, from Saddam Hussein to those around him.

"I appeal unambiguously to the Iraqi people. The Iraqi people must realize fully that this is a crucial moment. If they resist, their fate shall be resplendent. Indeed, this path may be difficult and require struggle and self-sacrifice. Without struggle, no goal can be attained. They must assume these difficulties, which will be of short duration. On the other hand, if they back down and submit to this regime, woe betide them from punishment by the regime, for it shall visit upon them incomparably greater cruelty than that experienced hitherto. Should this regime reassert its control over the people (God forbid), it will take a great revenge on the Iraqi people, who will be forced to continue along the same path, relying on God and asking God for help and making the sacrifices of freedom fighters - then God shall make them victorious."

Mr. Khamenei added, "Here I should like to say one word to you, the Iranian people. Note the arrogance, note his anger at and aversion towards the uprising of the vigilant Muslims and the Islamic resurgence. This is what we are witnessing in the events of Iraq. Saddam today, confronting his people in this barbarous fashion, is the same Saddam as two months ago, about whom all the Western newspapers wrote, painting such a cruel picture of him. If this person is really so, why did you deal with him in previous years? And now when the day has come when Saddam is confronting his people, everyone has fallen silent and all this talk which was being heard against Saddam has ceased. All these newspapers, international propaganda services and all these reports have fallen under the arrogant sway of America and Britain. Now, all the propaganda services are working against the cause of Iraq and the Iraqi people, which is fighting for its rights. They turned a blind eye to the murder committed against the Iraqi people at Najaf and Kerbala and Basra and other cities. All of the northern cities have been placed under an umbrella of silence and this cruel figure has ceased to be. Now, when one looks at international newspapers one sees that what these newspapers are writing against the Baathist regime is the same as what they wrote during the imposed war and that the arrogant propaganda is on the side of Iraq ..."

On this occasion I should like to point out that while Mr. Ali Khamenei is the spiritual leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he is also its highest official, by virtue of the Iranian Constitution. Therefore my Government interprets his words as constituting an official incitement to the Iraqi army and people to rise up against the regime. It considers this to be blatant interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and incitement to civil strife, on which the leaders of the Iranian regime have been intent ever since 1980.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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16 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 688 (1991) of the Security Council adopted on 5 April 1991 Romania has decided to contribute to the humanitarian relief efforts for the Iraqi civilian population in various parts of Iraq. The contribution of Romania is estimated at 13 million lei, and will consist of tents, blankets, clothes and other supplies for humanitarian needs. Romania is cooperating with other countries to ensure the transportation of this humanitarian assistance to its destination.

The decision of Romania to extend such humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi population is consistent with resolution 688 (1991) of the Security Council which was supported by Romania and with the general position of my country on the Gulf crisis as expressed by the Romanian delegation in the Security Council since 2 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aurel-Dragos MUNTEANU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 16 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 14 April 1991 from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Today, 14 April 1991, coincides with the third anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan "On the Principle of Mutual Relations, particularly Non-Interference and Non-Intervention". The Agreements were reached due to the continued efforts of the United Nations, in particular Your Excellency's personal attention as the Secretary-General of this prestigious body, and as a result of the mutual understanding between the two great Powers and the flexible position adopted by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan during the negotiations. They were signed, in your presence, by the Foreign Ministers of two independent, equal and sovereign States Members of the United Nations, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as the High Contracting Parties, as well as by the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, representing the two great Powers acting as State-guarantors. These Agreements established not only a firm basis for resolving one of the most complex regional problems, but could have also served, if fully implemented by all the sides concerned, as a means of putting an end to the bloodshed that has been going on for the past 13 years, causing human calamity and the destruction of a developing country such as Afghanistan.

Marking the third anniversary of the signing of these Agreements, it is with deep regret that we note, once again, that Pakistan during this period has complied with none of its obligations derived from the Agreements. On the contrary, violating all accepted norms of international conduct, Pakistan has not only preserved and expanded the military bases and depots of the Afghan extremists, continuing to train, arm and equip them to be sent inside the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan and providing logistical support for them during military operations, etc., but it has also resorted to open and violent aggression against the territory of Afghanistan, using its military units, particularly against Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunar and time and again against Khost. Instead of making the necessary efforts with the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan with whom it has signed the Geneva Agreements to resolve the problems resulting from the stay of Afghan refugees on its territory, Pakistan has haphazardly resorted to creating a so-called Shura, an "interim government of Afghan Mujaheddin" under the supervision of its military intelligence, the ISI (Inter-service Intelligence), making all futile efforts to export it to Afghanistan with the might of its military forces.

Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements are so well-known, particularly to Your Excellency, being personally in touch with the situation, that they require no further elaboration. Suffice it here to draw Your Excellency's attention to 13,444 cases of Pakistani violations brought to the attention of the United Nations Good Offices Mission to Afghanistan and

Pakistan (UNGOMAP) and to the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) through 1,867 notes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan. The vast dimensions of Pakistani interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, particularly its mobilization of its Army Corps No. 11 and No. 18 along the eastern and southern borders of Afghanistan with Pakistan and the direct participation of Pakistani militia and commandos during February and April 1989 in the fightings in the border provinces of Afghanistan, such as in Jalalabad, Khost, Konar, Kandahar and Paktia, left the Republic of Afghanistan with no choice but to come to the Security Council in April 1989 and, through presenting facts and evidences of Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements and on its aggression against Afghanistan, to draw the attention of the States members of the Security Council and of the international community to the grave consequences of Pakistani recklessness vis-à-vis accepted norms of international conduct and the principles of peaceful coexistence, demanding from the Council that it exert pressure on Pakistan to honour its commitments on ending its aggression against Afghanistan and to the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in its internal affairs, and by doing so to put an end to endangering peace and stability in the region.

In the period since the signing of the Geneva Agreements, the Republic of Afghanistan has not only remained sincere to its commitments deriving from the Geneva Agreements, but has also striven to democratize political, economic and social life in Afghanistan through implementing policies aimed at peace and reconciliation among the Afghans. Through putting forward constructive, rational and flexible proposals, it has endeavoured to open the path for inter-Afghan dialogue and the solution of differences among forces involved in the conflict through negotiations that would realize the vast participation in the political life of the country of all political forces and individual Afghan personalities inside and outside the country. At the same time, the State of the Republic of Afghanistan and its armed forces, supported by the people, have found it necessary to stand firm against pressures, sabotage and military attacks, including open Pakistani military attacks and of forces attached to it, entering the third year of its independent defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Based on its peaceful foreign policy characterized by friendship and cooperation with all countries in the world, particularly with its neighbours, recently the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, despite the aggressive and expansionist intentions of Pakistan, put forward new proposals aimed at normalizing and improving relations with Pakistan, extending our hand of friendship towards that country.

The Government of Pakistan unfortunately continues to violate the Geneva Agreements and internationally recognized norms and, by attacking the city of Khost with armed forces, artillery and commandos, th independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

I have informed Your Excellency through six letters about the facts pertaining to the events at Khost, ranging from the deployment of the Pakistani forces along the proximity of Khost to their direct participation in the fighting inside the city and the actions of the Pakistani military and their extremist subordinates, such as Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, martyred in the course of the attack on Khost, thousands of our defender compatriots, including children, women and the elderly, and the huge number of wounded inhabitants. They completely destroyed the city, plundered the people's property and delivered it to Pakistan. Extremist groups, contrary to Islamic customs, did not bury the victims of this unequal war in accordance with the religious rite of the people. They treat inhumanly the powerless, the wounded and the civilians.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, while appreciating your efforts and good intention towards finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem, I would like once again to appeal to Your Excellency, the Secretary-General of the august body of the United Nations and a well-known international personality and draw your attention to the need for giving momentum to the efforts of the United Nations and adopting urgent and effective measures towards the realization of the Geneva Agreements and stopping the Pakistani aggression and interference.

I am confident that the United Nations, which played a constructive role in the successful process of negotiation and the conclusion of the accords, is able to play a further active and historic role in order to bring about a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan in the framework of these Agreements.

ABDUL WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Afghanistan

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Forty-sixth session
Item 45 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 15 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 2 April 1991 addressed to you by Mr. Mustafa Aksin, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, which has been circulated as document A/45/987-S/22437 as a reply to the European Parliament's resolution on the application of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, which had been circulated in document A/46/118-S/22363 dated 20 March 1991.

That resolution, inter alia, called upon the Council and European Political Cooperation to intervene actively and to take all necessary steps to ensure that the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus are complied with immediately.

Taking into account Turkey's declared desire to join the European Community, it is, to say the least, unfortunate to make such offensive statements and insinuations that disregard one of the most important and democratic institutions of the European Community. Suffice here to repeat the statement by Sir James Scott-Hopkins, MEP, Chairman of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with Cyprus, following a similar statement by the Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry on 20 March 1991:

> "The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Cyprus situation on 14 March 1991. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and was fully in line with the Parliament's own position adopted on numerous

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* A/46/50.

occasions in the past, with the position of the Foreign Ministers of the European Community meeting in political cooperation, and with the position of the United Nations.

"I was therefore shocked by the statement of the spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr. Murat Sungar, which condemned the Parliament's resolution as having 'no legal or de facto validity'.

"I wish to make it quite clear that the Parliament's resolution was inspired by no fraction or group and represents the view of the House as a whole. The European Parliament has consistently called for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and with international law. We favour the creation of an independent, democratic and multi-communal state, in which the rights of all Cypriots are guaranteed by law. We favour the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus. We favour the full respect of human rights.

"These views, which have been consistently reflected by the European Council, the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve and each of the Community's individual member States, are not only fully in accord with international law, but also entirely compatible with the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to find a solution acceptable to all parties.

"On behalf of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with Cyprus, I therefore reject the unfounded and unhelpful comments made on behalf of the Turkish Foreign Ministry and in the Turkish press."

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 45 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations